में उपलब्ध कुल भंडारण क्षमता और स्टाक स्थिति नीचे दी गई है :—

	लाख मीटरी टन
कुल भंडारण क्षमता .	33.40
पड़ा हुआ स्टाक .	23.30
रिक्त स्थान . .	10.10

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Restrictions on sugarcane processing

1102. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MANN: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government are taking to do away with the restrictions on sugarcane-processing by the farmers in view of liberalization by closed vaccum pan system;

(b) whether Government propose to hand aver ownership of inefficient cooperative sugar mills under bureaucratic-control to its shareholders as has been partially done in Punjab; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The present policy of licensing of sugar mills, including the option of delicensing, is under examination.

(b) The matter falls within the purview of the State Governments.

(c) Does not arise.

High Subsidies provided for sugarcane

1103. SHRI AHMED MOHMEDBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether a High National Level Meeting of Secretaries which was held on the 4th September, 1993, had pointed out that high subsidies provided for sugarcane had helped to build up arrears and discouraged the farmers from growing sugarcane;

(b) if so, whether acording to the Union Ministry, it was pointed out that upto July, 1993 Rs. 149 crores of arrears are still outstanding;

(c) if so, what steps Government had taken to help including clearance of the arrears and also help the sugarcane Prowers;

(d) whether the Ministry has also set up In-House Growth Centres to eliminate procedural delays in clearing the sugar mill projects; and

(e) what are the efforts that Government have made to help the sugar production in 1993-94 and what is the target set for the production, beginning from October. 1993?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) A Conference of Secretaries of State Governments, dealing with sugarcane was held cm 3rd September. 1993, but no such view emerged during the discussions. Howeaer, concern was expressed in the meeting that farmers in many States are shifting from sugarcane to other more remunerative crops.

(b) The position of cane price arrears in different States was discussed with reference to the latest position.

(c) The Government has taken the following measures for clearance of cane price arrears and also to help the sugarcane growers-

(i) The Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) of sugarcane for 1992-93 season was raised to Rs. 31/- per quintal from the level of Rs. 26/- per quintal prevailing in 1991-92 season.

The SMP for 1993-94 season has been fixed at Rs. 34,50 per quintal. An advance announcement of SMP for 1994-95 season has also been made at the rate of Rs. 37.00 per quintal. All the aforesaid prices are linked to a basic recovery of 8.5 per cent.

(ii) Levy to Free sale ratio waa changed to 40:60 for 1992-93 season from the earlier ratioof 45:55

(iii) The release mechanism for free sale sugar has been regulated *in* such manner so as to ensure adequate realisation *to* the sugar factories.

(iv) Special releases have been allowed to sugar factories which were having high cane price arrears.

(v) Control on price and movement of molasses has been lifted. This will help to industry in earning additional revenue.

(d) No, Sir. However, a Group has been constituted to *review* the procedure for conversion of Letters of Intent into Industrial Licences, issue of completion certificates and release of incentives to sugar factories set up after grant of Letters of Intent.

(e) Government has taken the following steps to increase sugar production during 1993-94 season;

(i) The Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) of sugarcane for 1993-94 sea. son has been raised *to* Rs. 34.50 per quintal linked to a basic recovery of 8.5 per cent, as against Rs. 31.00 per quintal for the season 1992-93.

(ii) The Government has announced incentives in the form of additional free sale quota for early, mid and late crushing.

(iii) State Governments have been requested to consider imposing a ban on the operation of gur and khandsari units before 31st December, 1993 to ensure optimum availability of sugarcane to sugar mills.

The Committee constituted to formulate development programme for sugar industry for the 8th Five Year Plan had recommended a sugar production target of 127.76 lakh tonnes for the sugar year 1993-94.

खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन की मात्रा

1104. श्री शिवचरण सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कुल कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन होता है और उसका राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है तथा खाद्य पदार्थ-वार उत्पादन में प्रति वर्ष कितनी वृद्धि हुई होती है ;

(ख) सन् 2000 ईस्वी. तक खाद्यान्नों की कितनी मात्रा की आवश्यकता होगी ;

(ग) खाद्य-पदार्थ-वार कितनी कमी रहेगी तथा देश में अधिक खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन करके इस कमी को कहां तक पूरा किया जा सकेगा ; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में प्रति व्यक्ति खाद्यान्नों की खपत सब से कम है तथा खाद्यान्नों की अनुपलब्धता अथवा आर्थिक निर्धनता के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : (क) 1992–93 के दौरान देश में खाद्यान्नों का कुल उत्पादन 180.01 मिलियन टन होने का अनुमान लगाया गया था । राज्य-वार ब्यौरा विवरण में दिया गया है । **(नीचे देखिए)**

प्रमुख खाद्यान्न फसलों अर्थात् चावल गेहूं, मोटे अनाज, दालों और कुल खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि की मिश्रित वार्षिक दर 1980–81 से 1991–92 के दौरान क्रमशः 3.69, 3.59, 0.6, 1.42 और 2.95 प्रतिशत थी ।

(ख) योजना आयोग द्वारा लगाए गए अनुमानों के अनुसार, 2000 ईस्वी तक देश में खाद्यान्नों की कुल जरूरत लगभग 228 मिलियन मीटरी टन होने का अनुमान है ।

(ग) अधिकतर खाद्यान्न एक दूसरे के विकल्प हैं । इसलिए, जब तक देश में कुल खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन में वृद्धि नियोजित रूप से प्राप्त होती रहे तब तक खाद्यान्नों की कोई कमी नहीं होगी ।

(घ) किसी देश में खाद्यान्नों की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत लोगों की खाने की आदत